d Lives Lost and Many Injure the Pire Ate a Big Hole in the Business Part of the City.

even, March 11.—Que of the most ave fires in the history of Bosat in magnitude to the famous Thenkeriving day, 1889, and in a same district, broke out shortly for 4 s'clock yesterday afternoon, and feet it was placed under control, tree thours later, had burned over more as a square; had reduced to ashes of the magnificent new builded three and a half years ago, and ad consumed property valued by a successive estimate at \$4,500,000; had distress never before equaled in the meany of citizens now living, and had destroyed several, perhaps many, human lives, and mangled or maimed at die of their injuries.

At 4:25 o'clock the alarm was sent in from bex 52. It was soon followed by a second and then a general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy departsout of Horace Partridge & Co., who ed the fifth and sixth floors of seven story building, corner of

The cause is at present unknown, but he start is described by those nearest it as resembling the bursting of a fire cracker. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and in a very few the entire interior was burn-There were many employes of the stridge company at work at the s and the other floors were sprinbled with human beings.

The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off, and then began a scramble for life which sickened beholders The panic-stricken inmates fled to riadows and roof. Some escaped by g down telegraph poles, others by leaping into blankets and nets. reral jumped to the pavement, six or tatories, and were terribly mangled, and others, how many can not now be old, fell back into the cauldron of es or were overcome by the dense Mack smoke which suffocated all who did not speedily escape. The entire fire department of the city was quickly on the scene with those from Somer ville, Cambridge, Newton, Quincy and Brockton arriving later by train. Fortunately further help was not needed.

Vast crowds began at once to flock to the scene, and as a matter of precaution Gov. Russell ordered two compamics of militia under arms and proceeded to the fire in person, where he was not controled until the whole morth, Lincoln on the cast. Tufts on the south and Kingston on the west morth of Essex, extending along Columstreet, three on the south side of Lincoin street and one corner of the United State's hotel south of Tufts street, which corner contained the Emergency

The principal buildings burned were Ames building, seven stories, corner Besex and Lincoln streets, where the

Liscoln institute, five stories, on op-Palses, occupied by the Singer Manucturing Co. and a large number of

Ludlow building, 185 Essex street. Brown-Burrell building, seven storice corner of Essex and Kingston The Greproof walls of this building a height of fully six stories and struck

Four-story brick building, corner of Columbia and Essex streets, occupied Wall & Barles, paper box manufacerees, and others.

United States hotel, slightly dam-

Three story building, between the mes building and the United States and, eccupied as a dwelling in the refory and by small traders be-

The con flagration as viewed from istance was grand. A dense pall of lighted up by the flames while occatongues of fire and burning shot up volcano-like into the COORT MASS.

Near by the scene was awful. While the Ames building was burning there were echoed explosions like fireworks misgled with the hourse shouts of firemen, the clanging and pumping of enfrom hurrying teams and the ging of the vast crowd which soon ed and rushed to and fro in everybody's way. The police service was admirable. The streets were promptly The wires were as usual in the way, and in many places lay in tangled masses. The corrent however, had been turned off the boats. Then the engine and

The employes of many large stores the vicinity were on duty until the ire was under control ready to move Leoning trains from all directions beavily loaded during the early dg, and probably over 50,000 outders helped to pack the streets in the icinity while the fire was in progress. A conservative estimate of the total

est to about \$4,000,000. The saddest feature of the fire is the of life, which can not be definitely own, but the number of dead ht to be at least twenty-five and te much greater.

big Ames building, owned by

Fire at Minneapells.

Fire at Minneapells.

Fire at Minneapells.

Minnea of fire aroused all the em-

PEAT FIRE IN BOSTON. the great six-story building, and the firemen were forced back, knowing that there were people within whom it was impossible to reach.

From the third floor, where the fire started, the flames had worked upward and downward so rapidly that escape was cut off to all above the fourth floor.

It is impossible to tell how many and who were there. The hospitals are filled with the maimed victims who were forced to jump from the windows. and there are anxious inquiries for many others who have not been accounted for.

The firemen say there must be many who met death in the Partridge build-

The captain of engine 26 says he saw four girls fall back into the flames, and other firemen tell of two others who met a similar fate on the opposite side of the building. The excitement at the scene was intense.

The firemen spread their fire nets and caught many, but the human bodies dropped so fast that it was impossible to catch all. Those who landed in the nets escaped with sprained limbs and a general shaking up. The poor fellows who struck the pavement were either dead, dying or crippled for life.

While this exciting work was going on, an incident even more thrilling was being enacted on Kingston street. District Chief John Egan, of East Boston, climbed to the roof of the Brown-Burrell building to see if it afforded a

good position from which to fight the fire. He had barely reach the edge of the roof when a mighty volume of flame soared across the little alley that separated the building from the Partridge building and rested like s cloud upon the Brown-Burrell block. Egan was fairly surrounded by flames. His position was one of great peril. Stretched across the street from the roof of the Ames building to the roof of building opposite was a cable of telegraph wires. Chief Egan hesitated but a moment, when he bold, seized the cable and proceeded to cross to the opposite building hand over hand. He had proceeded but a few feet when it became apparent he could not last long, and greatly to the crowd's relief he threw both legs over the cable, which sagged dangerously beneath his weight, and slowly but tediously made his way toward the opposite side. His strength finally gave out, and the wire on the safe side was cut, letting him down near the ground, when he dropped into a net unhurt.

So much attention had been centered on Chief Egan that no one had noticed that he had been followed by two men on the roof. One belonged to his own company. His name was Resttrick. He and a man unknown to him followed Chief Egan to the roof and got caught in the same whirlwind of flame. Resttrick reached the stairs, but his was joined by Mayor Matthews. The but the unknown stranger did not hands and face were terribly burned: Secretary and despite the heroic efforts roof and it blazed up from a places.

William S. F. Rumyelle, of Newchase & Co., said: "I first saw a man with his hair literally singed off his head running up the street to the firealarm box. I sprang to the door and saw a spectacle that appalled me. A torrent of flame was literally pouring out of the windows in the center front of the Ames building. The people on the inside were throwing boxes and books out of the windows, and boys were picking them up. Very soon upon the parapet way above the street I saw three men and one woman clinging on to the stone work There was no such thing as getting a ladder to them, owing to the network of wires. That is the worst and the whole street is in peril from sed the tide of the flames to the solidly on the frozen ground. Every jured. There could hardly be a whole them rushed by on a shutter."

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

An English Locomotive and Two Passengers Cars En Route. where they had to be placed upon the

onto the tracks in the yards in the trip to the west.

The train will go boxed all except as to wheels, and the locomotive and cars

The Successful Plunger at the Casino Makes a Statement to His Creditors. LONDON, March 11.-At a meeting esterday of the creditors of Charles Wells, commonly known as Montecarlo Wells, on account of his alleged successful plunging at the Montecarlo casino, and who has been held for trial on various charges of ingenious frauds. a statement was read which Wells had

an American gentleman had financed him to the extent of £10,000 for his d L. Ames, had several occupants, operations at Montecarlo, and that he the building was leased to (Wells) had realized £20,000 as his own Partridge, the big dealer in share of the winnings at the casino, d small wares. This was his and had been expending this amount in packed to the roof with toys of of yachts, on which he intended to disentions. Wells stated tust

THE NEW SENATE.

Democrats in Control On and After March 4 The Organization Consists of 46 Demo crats, 38 Republicans and 4 Populute-List of Members and the

Dates When Terms Expire.

All the states have chosen new sen stors, either by election or appo ment, except Washington. Counting the senator from that state as repul lican, the new senate will be composed of forty-six democrats, thirty-eight republicans and four populists. Following is the list of members, with the rice president presiding:

Vice president-Adlai E. Stevenson, dem., ***** ****** ********* Tome, politics and p. o. address. John T. Morgan, dem., Selms. James L. Pugh, dem., Eufaula. James H. Berry, dem., Bentonville James K. Jones, dem., Washington CALIFORNIA. Leland Stanford, rep., San Franc Stephen M. White. dem., Los An COLOBADO. Edward O. Wolcott, rep., Denver... Henry M. Teller, rep., Central City CONNECTICUT. Orville H. Platt, rep., Meriden. Joseph R. Hawley, rep., Hartfor DELAWARE. Anthony Higgins, rep., Wilmin George Gray, dem., Newcastle. PLORIDA. Alfred H. Colquitt, dem., Atlanta John B. Gordon, dem., Atlanta... IDAHO. George L. Shoup, rep., Salmon City...... Fred T. Dubois, rep., Blackfoot..... ILLINOIS. Shelby M. Cullom. rep., Springfield. John M. Palmer, dem., Springfield. INDIANA. Daniel W. Voorhees, dem., Terre Haute... David Turpie, dem., Indianapolis......... KANSAS. John Martin, dem., Topeka..... William A. Peffer, peo., Topeka.... KENTUCKY. LOUISIANA. Donaldson Caffrey. dem., Franklin...... Edward D. White, dem., New Orleans..... MAINE. William P. Frye, rep., Lewison Eugene Hale, rep., Ellsworth MARYLAND. Charles H. Gibson, dem., Easton Arthur P. Gorman, dem., Laurel MASSACRUSETTS. George F. Hoar, rep., Worcester........ Henry Cabot Lodge, rep., Nahant..... MINNESOTA. William D. Washburn, rep., Minneapolis... Cushman K. Davis, rep., St. Paul. MISSISSIPPI. James Z. George, dem., Jackson..... †Edward C. Walthall, dem., Grenada. MISSOURL George G. Vest, dem. Kansas City...... Francis M. Cockrell, dem., Warrensburg. Thomas C. Power, rep., Helena.... Lee Mantle, rep., Butte...... NEBHASKA. Charles F. Manderson, rep., Omaha....... William V. Allen, peo., Madison..... John P. Jones, rep., Gold Hill. William M. Stewart, sil. (peo.), NEW HAMPSHIRE. William E. Chandler. rep., Concord....... 1895 Jacob H. Gallinger, rep., Concord........... 1897 NEW JERSEY.

TENNESSEE.

TEXAS.

VIRGINIA.

WASBINGTON.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WYOMING.

Present term expires March 4. Legislatur

*Present term expires March 4. Legislature will meet April 4 to elect his successor. Has been appointed by Gov. Mitchell to serve pending an election by the legislature.

†Present term expires March 4, 1895. Has been reelected for succeeding six years.

‡Appointed by the governor to fill vacancy occasioned by failure of legislature of 1893 to elect. Next legislature will meet in 1895.

RECAPITULATION.

ut..... Delaware

Montana 2
Nebraska 1
Nevada 1
New Hampshire 2
New Jersey 2
New York 2
North Carolina 3
North Dakota 1

Oregon 2
Pennsylvania 2
Rhode Island 2

Total 38

Healthy Weather for the Healthy.

"Oh, yes, it's healthy weather," said

Johnson N. Camden, dem , Parkersburg.... Charles J. Faulkner, dem., Martinsburg....

Justin S. Morrill, rep., Strafford........... Redfield Proctor, rep., Proctor..........

Isham G. Harris, dem., Memphis. William B. Bate, dem., Nashville.

Richard Coke, dem., Waco...... Roger Q. Mills, dem., Corsicana.

John R. McPherson, dem. Jersey City. ... 1895 James Smith, Jr., dem., Newark 1896 NEW YORK. NORTH CAROLINA. NORTH DAKOTA. L. C. Hansbrough, rep. Devil's Lake..... William N. Roach, dem., Larimore...... OHIO. OREGON. Joseph N. Dolph, rep., Portland. John H. Mitchell, rep., Portland. PENNSYLVANIA. James D. Cameron, rep., Harrisburg Matthew S. Quay, rep., Beaver..... RHODE ISLAND Nathan F. Dixon, rep., Westerly....... Nelson W. Aldrich, rep., Providence..... SOUTH CAROLINA. Matthew C. Butler, dem., Edgefield John L. M. Irby, dem., Laurens.... SOUTH DAKOTA. Richard F. Pettigrew, rep., Sioux Falls.. James H. Kyle, peo., Aberdeen......

corner for wires in the city of Boston. them. We watched the quartette as they clung for a few minutes only, while the crowd in the street stood in breathless silence. Then the four, one one of the four were unconscious when reached, and all must be terribly in-

bone in their bodies. I saw two of

NEW YORK, March 11 .- The work of unloading the English locomotive and the two passenger cars, which arrived at this port on the freighter Runic for smoke covered that part of the exhibition at the World's fair in Chicity and as darkness came on this was cago, was begun yesterday morning. The work had to be done with the utmost care. One of the largest rail floats of the New York Central railread was made fast alongside the Runic. Then one of the powerful floating derricks of the company was moored outside of the float. By means of the derrick the locomotive and cars were hoisted from the deck of the steamship and lowered on the float,

tracks. The float will be towed to the yard of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad at West Thirty-third street and the locomotive will be drawn un same manner as freight cars are drawn cars will be boxed and packed for the

MONTECARLO WELLS.

prepared. In this statement Wells asserted that

on his luck and skill as a gambler.

DEMANDS REFUSED.

The Managers of the Thirty-Two Railroads Centering in Chicago Dedline to Grant Any Increase Over the Present Scale of Wages Paid to Employes, and So Notify the Switchen's Matual Ald Association—The Roads Will Act in Con-cert in Resisting Strikes.

CHICAGO, March R.-Without a dis senting vote the general managers of the railroads entering Chicago determined, at their meeting this afternoon, to refuse any demands of the Switch men's Mutual Aid association. An answer was sent to the switchmen by the general managers of thirty-two roads centering in Chicago declining to grant any increase over the present schedule of rates and enclosing the following resolution which was passed unanimously at the meeting:

Resolved, That this association has carefully examined the schedule of wages paid by the Chicago roads to foremen and helpers in switch ing service, and that it finds that the scale of wages paid on the Chicago lines is practicall uniform; and we find that the switchmen of Chicago and vicinity are now paid the highes rate ever paid for a similar service, and higher than is paid in many localities. Further, that the revenue from freight and passenger traffic has constantly decreased and the cost of service has constantly increased to the extent that no advance in wages can be granted, and that no change can be made from the present schedule of rules affecting the compensation of men enraged in this service.

This answer was sent to the officer of the Switchmen's association yesterday afternoon and ends the trouble so far as the managers are concerned. The switchmen have not yet determined what course they will pursue and of course, decline to discuss the situation. If they should decide to strike the

fight against them would be a bitter one as the general managers of the thirtytwo roads have determined to act as a unit and fight the men as one road. A still more significant determination reached by the general managers is an agreement to discharge all union men on their lines in case the roads should be crippled by a strike of switchmen. This will apply to engineers, conductors, firemen and in fact all branches of organized railroad labor. The general managers say they will not pay union men for doing nothing when their idleness sis enforced by strikers to whom they are giving aid and encouragement. In the event of a general dismissal of the union men the vacancies are to be filled as rapidly as possible with non-union men, the roads to act in concert in securing new men and to distribute them according to the

Chief of Police McClaughrey was present at the general managers' meeting and promised all aid in his power to enforce order in event of a strike. The switchmen demand that the rate of pay for day foremen be made thirty-two cents per hour; day helpers, thirty cents per hour; night foremen thirty-four cents; night helpers, thirtytwo cents, and that ten hours' work be guaranteed each crew night or day. This is an advance of five cents per hour.

needs of individual roads.

CARLISLE'S INTENTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Will Exe. cise All the Power and Discretion Vested in Him to Uphold the Credit of the Government and Maintain the Parity of

WASHINGTON, March 10. - Secretary Carlisle has authorized the announcement that he would exercise all the power and discretion vested in him to uphold the credit of the government and to maintain the parity of gold and silver. This statement was made to brush away the endless string of rumors that have gained circulation about what he contemplated doing as to maintaining the gold reserve intact, as to issuing bonds. or as to paying United States notes and United States treasury notes in silver, when the free gold was exhausted, etc. The example of Denver, Col., in offering \$1,0 ,000 in gold for treasury notes has been followed by Chicago bankers, who have offered \$500,000 in gold for United States notes. At the treasury department it is thought that bankers in other cities will do likewise. There is a feeling of relief as to the gold balance at the treasury, and, unless exports of gold on Saturday are unusually heavy, of which no information has yet been received, the treasury department will have ample gold

to supply the demand. A CALL FOR BLOOD.

A High Chinese Official Denounced as Guilty of Treason and Corruption by the Censors, and His Life Demanded by Way

PEKIN, March 10 .- The board of censors, through the superior censors, Hou ai-Pa-Pou and Son-Chia-Nai, have presented to the emperor charges of a most serious character against Houng Tchun, who was formerly minister to Russia and Germany, and who is now a member of the Tsoughli-Yamen, or council of foreign affairs. Houng-Tchun is accused by the censors of treason and corruption, in having renounced the rights of the Chinese empire to portions of the Pamir region and transferred the same to Russia, to the great injury and loss of China. The censors demand that the punishment of death be inflicted upon Houng-Tchun. The charges have caused much excitement in the Chinese court, Houng-Tchun being a man of great influence, and being under the protection of the surviving Empress Dowager Tsou-Hai, commonly known as the "Western Empress," who, although she has lately withdrawn from power, still possesses a most influential voice in the affairs of the imperial government.

Judgment Entered. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.-Judge Bartholomew gave judgment to C. F. Robbins, administrator of the Catherwood estate, against the Citizens' Street Railway Co. for \$37,220, on an old suit for the conversion of stock twenty years ago. When McCormick, Allerton and others of Chicago purchased the street-car system here in 1888, Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who owned it, indemnified the purchasers from any liability on a possible judgment in the case of over \$6,000. Consequently he is liable for \$31,000 of the judgment.

Balhut Confesses.

PARIS, March 10 .- The sensation of the day in the Panama trials was the a prominent physician one cold day conference. "Healthy for healthy peo-said: confession of Baihut in open court. He

ple. Not healthy for any others. It's "I acted at the instigation of Blonhe did not wish to disclose the name of all very well to talk about bracing din, to whom I give 750,000 francs. I the American who had risked £10,000 weather. If you're well you can keep wished to restore the money I received. weather. If you're well you can keep wished to restore the money I received. but I feared thereby to accuse myself." "I acknowledge having been led astray. I am guilty. My words express the grief and repentence I feel. I do not yet understand how I could have fallen so low. I ask pardon of my country, whose good name I have perCLEVELAND'S RECORD.

Assurances of a Clean Democratic When Mr. Cleveland entered white house in 1885 he was in many ways a stranger to the public life of the time. As to national affairs he had everything to learn. A man of the best intentions, having an uncommonly strong personality, not too impressionable, yet observant and sensible, loving work for work's sake, and possessed of great natural talents for the business

of administration, and, withal, an ex-

knowledge with every day of experi-He made few mistakes. He achieved many reforms. He stood against a deal of outside pressure that was sometimes dangerous. The virtues that he exemplified were not theoretical, but practical, and, at the moment when, as the saying is, he had got the hang of it, and was ready to go forward with still greater works, he was required to make way for another. But he had left his mark upon his epoch and had laid the foundation of a popular confi-dence which nothing has been able to shake. To this he owes his return to Times. power; and, in investing him with leadership for a second time, and under conditions so untoward, the democratic rank and file owes to him, and to itself, the duty of an intelligent recognition of the meaning of his election and both patience and moderation touching the administrative policies which he and

his official advisors may from time to time advance. The assurance which Mr. Cleveland net and in his inaugural address is of

good augury. The cabinet could not have been more fitly chosen. The address could with the Chicago platform. We are to have honest money, and an enlightgovernment and the future of the Y. Post. democratic party will depend absolute-

the part of the real friends of a sound utive of the greatest of nations mature currency, and a tariff for revenue only. judgment, phenomenal independence Of course, the president gives us a of will and courage to seek to effectutouch of his civil service mettle. He ate by constitutional means the demowould not be Grover Cleveland if he cratic principles upon which he has been did not do that. But we apprehend elected. His second installation in the that the cause of a civil service which white house marks the beginning of a means a special class, life tenure in new era in the progress of the Ameroffice and a civil pension list-such as ican people. - Chicago Herald. once threatened the country-will

make no progress under this adminis-That men should be appointed to office on account of competency, and competency first of all, should go without saying. Assuredly the public money should not be squandered upon unfit appointments, made to pay party obligations. Assuredly, political sentiment and partisan methods should be, as far as possible, divorced from merely mercenary aims. But, when Mr. Cleveland seizes upon the occasion of an unexampled popular demonstration done in his honor to denounce the enthusiasm of the hundreds of thousands of rejoicing democrats gathered about him as the "de noralizing madness for spoils," he yields to the perhaps not unnatural irritation of one aspect of the situation, failing to take in its whole scope and spirit, and to discriminate between the sordid office seeker, aggressive and vulgar, and the honest citizen and upright, though modest, democrat, whose aspiration for a post office, or a collectorship, a foreign mission, or a consulate, is no more unworthy because it is humbler, than that of the president, and his immediate political family, for the greater places held by them .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

CLEVELAND'S TARIFF VIEWS. A Strong Denunciation of Victors Pro-

tection Legislation. Of President Cleveland's fealty to the platform upon which he received the support of the people of the United States there can be no doubt after his inaugural address is perused. There is of the treasury.—Chicago Times. no equivocation or indirection in his words. He says:

to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises not less than by the command of their masters to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mis-sion is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice.

"If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treas-ured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their snow them how far they have been led away

from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we an-nounce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgmen may be influenced by familiarity with the per versions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and busi-ness enterprise of our citizens by discrediting ar abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of Amercan character which support the hope of Amer-The recognition in these words of

the right of the people to command and the duty of their servants to obey is plain and unhesitating. It is a recognition of the fundamental principle of democracy-of a truth that cannot be gainsaid. The viciousness of the existing tariff laws has been made apparent to those who have long been the dupes of the monopolists, and a vast majority of the electors have decided that the tariff tax must go. If there has heretofore existed any fear that there might be lack of cooperation on the part of the executive with the purpose declared at the polls, that distrust a common aim between the people, corruptible labor at the business tasks their representatives in both houses of congress and in the white house, there can be no excuse for dallying with an bank wreckers and defaulters, which issue of such paramount importance.

Protection has had a fair trial, has been convicted of endeavoring to subvert the theory of popular government and condemned to death. It only remains for the executioners to do their

land will not hesitate to perform his part and administer the coup de grace to the iniquitous system which has for so many years corrupted our legisla-tion, intimidated our executive officers and robbed the workingmen of the just fruits of their labor. A new era in industrial conditions has already dawned, for the slavery of the people of the United States to the protective of the United States to the protective tariff oppressors has practically ended.—Chicago Herald.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Comments of the Democratic Press

cellent judge of men, he gained in the President's Speech.

There is no hesitation or evasion is that portion of President Cleveland's inaugural in which he deals with the tariff question. He pronounces squarely for a tariff for revenue only, and in this stands with his party. -St. Louis

Republic. No one can read the clear and strong words of Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address without feeling he has a very distinct idea of the duty of his party as well as of his own, and a very firm purpose to hold his party to its duty as well as to perform his own.-N. Y.

Upon the larger lines of political thought and action, the new administration sets out upon its journey toward the fulfillment of democratic pledges with much to encourage its members and to cheer the friends of good government.—L'ouisville Courier-Journal.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland was worthy of the man and the occasion. Higher praise could not gives us in the formation of his cabi- be given. Less praise would fall short of justice. The prevailing spirit of the address is that of patriotism. In this it is like the paternal addresses of Washington or the earnest admonihardly be better phrased. We are to tions of Lincoln. The utterances are have the reform of the tariff to a those of honest conviction. The tone strictly revenue basis in accordance is that of determined courage. - N. Y.

World. President Cleveland's inaugural adened and upright fiscal policy, in ac- dress is brief and directly to the point cordance with the Chicago platform. on all subjects to which he addresses They are the two great measures to himself. These are subjects which which the democratic party and the immediately concern the well being newly installed administration of its and progress of the nation. Mr. Cleveselection are irrevocably committed. land affirms his purpose, so far as it Every word that Mr. Cleveland says of rests with him, to carry out the will them in his strong and stirring expo- of the people as expressed in the elecsition is true; and, upon their success- tion, not in any rash or destructive ful issuance, the success of the new way, but firmly and consistently.-N.

Grover Cleveland became twentyly. On this point the cabinet is a unit, fourth president of the United States and, whilst it is easy to see that the in the prime of his powers, being in party is not, and that the fight for his fifty-seventh year, in good health, right will be a hard fight, we have and having had four years' experience little doubt of the result in case there as twenty-second president of the be no hair-splitting or equivocation on United States. He carries to the exec-Not the least impressive part of the

proceedings was the inaugural address of the newly-installed president. Mr. Cleveland has a well-established reputation for happiness in the making of addresses, and on this occasion he was more than usually felicitous. The address is broad, strong, statesmanlike and in the best sense fitting to the occasion. There is no attempt at oratorical or rhetorical display. It is the plain speech of a plain man to a plain people. In its earnestness, however, ts conciseness, its grasp of the situation, it is a model of what such a speech on such an occasion should be. It is the right word at the right time and in the right place. - Detroit Free Press.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

--- The Harrison dynasty has exhausted its possibilities of power. There will never be another president named Harrison.-St. Louis Republic. -Some of the republicans are kicking because beauty is not a characteristic of Cleveland's cabinet. Well, we've had enough beauty; now let's try a little hard sense. -St. Paul Globe. -Another four years of republicanism would have thrown the country into the hands of a receiver. The incoming administration has a great task

past four years.—Albany Argus. -President Cleveland will find few changes in the white house since he left it, but if he wants to be convinced that some one's been there since he's been gone let him look into the vaults

before it to right the mischief of the

-It hurts the republicans mightily to have to get out, but it may be good "They (the people) have thus determined in | for them in the end. They had reached favor of a more just and equitable system of a point where they would have been federal taxation. The agents they have chosen spoiled forever without the sound spoiled forever without the sound thrashing they got.-St. Louis Republic.

> -When President Harrison was inaugurated there was \$94,000,000 free gold in the treasury. To-day there is but \$3,700,0000. Mr. Harrison seems to have feared that some crank might consider Uncle Sam too much of a 'gold bug" and shoot him.-N. Y. World.

--- Whatever Mr. Cleveland's party may do, or may fail to do, there is general confidence, born of his previous administration, that Mr. Cleveland, so far as lies in his own power, will give the country a firm, courageous, clean and patriotic administration.-Indianapolis News. -The closing administration has

been a dismal and disastrous failure. What it looked upon as its crowning glory, the iniquitous McKinley law, proved the source of fatal weakness and contributed more than any other one influence to the overwhelming defeat encountered last fall.-Detroit Free Press

-Mr. Cleveland has very properly devoted the early hours of his occupancy of the chair of the nation's chief executive to the graceful amenities which ever follow a great victory. It will be only a few days, however, till the beneficiaries of the republican interregnum will begin to hear things drop. -Chicago Times.

-Cleveland is the man for the era He is the typical American, the typical business man, the typical citizen. He has the pride of character but no pride of rank. He has ambition for result but none for glory. He de mands of others what he gives himself ony and to them and to duty-faithful and inassigned. - Kansas City Times.

--- Seventeen pardons for as many work. Congress is called upon to cided tenderness toward such offend-formulate the decree. President Cleve- ers.—Springfield Republican.

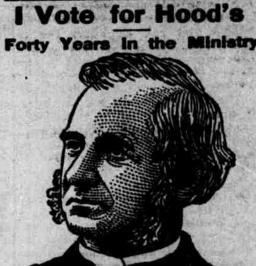
of raising with yeast, which, as is well known, causes a fermentation, and which is actually a rotting of parts of the flour, and is thought by physicians to be directly responsible for mucked the dyspepsia of the present day.

It is claimed by those who have trieff it that the Royal Baking Powder will make bread of superior lightness, firmness, and general excellence without the use of yeast. This process entirely does away with the formentative action, and it is averred that no bread can possibly be so healthful or palatable as that made in this way. It is stated in the receipt that the bread made by this process may be eaten warm and fresh process may be eaten warm and frewithout discomfort.

This is unquestionably a progressive age, and if our scientists can give us hot bread palatable and wholesome, verily we have much to be thankful for

"In spite of our long association," sai the thermometer tube to the mercury, " caunot refrain from reminding you the your conduct is decidedly low."

In the stutterer's lexicon there is no such animal as a coon; he generally makes a coon of him.—Youkers Statesman.



"Having taken Hood's Sarsaparille five months I am satisfied it is an excellent remedy. For years I have had Eheumatism, efficting my whole body, but especially my right arm from elbow to shoulder, so severe I feared

Bov. W. R. Puffer

I Should Lose the Use of It. I felt better soon after I began with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken four bottles the rheumatism entirely left me. I have been a minister of the M. E. church 40 years, and like many others of sedentary habits have suffe

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

with Dyspepsia and Insomnia, but while taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have had a good pounds, and sleep better. I vote for Hood's. REV. W. R. PUFFER, Richford, Vt.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.



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Bile Beans Small

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